

TO MAKE PEACE BETWEEN BRITONS AND THE BOERS.

REFFUS'S PRISON, THE CASTLE AT CORTE, MEDÆVAL, UNINHABITABLE.

Bourke Cockran Asks Boers Find Cabinet Dis-McKinley to Offer patch a Virtual Mediation. Ultimatum.

AT LEAST DELAY WAR. DEMAND ACCEPTANCE.

If No Other Result President's Offer Would Evoke State-ments of Grounds. Otherwise "Government Will Act to Bring About a Settlement."

Following is the copy of an open letter from Hon. W. Bourke Cockran to President McKinley suggesting the offer of mediation of this country between Great Britain and the South African republic:

"New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

"My Dear Sir—You will, I am sure, excuse this invasion of your holiday when I explain that its object is to invoke the exercise of a power which Providence seems to have placed in your hands with special reference to a danger now threatening the peace of the world.

"It can hardly be questioned that a proffer of friendly mediation by you would suffice to delay, if not to prevent, the threatened invasion of the Transvaal.

"If this Government be justified in exerting military force to restore order at the other side of the globe, surely it should exert every moral force to preserve order at half the distance.

"A recourse to arms which might result in kindling a fearfully destructive conflagration throughout Christendom on such questions as those at issue between Great Britain and the Boer republic would be an injury to civilized society which all the forces of civilization should combine to resist.

Notes Chamberlain.

"The assertion at the point of the bayonet by one power of a right to control or prescribe the conditions governing the electoral franchise in another country admittedly independent would be an act of 'criminal aggression,' the enormity of which has been described in clear, vigorous and scathing terms by the present English Colonial Secretary.

"You cannot be indifferent to the fact that, when Mr. Chamberlain denounced as indefensible any suggestion of interference by the British Government in the purely domestic affairs of the Transvaal, the relations between this country and England were strained over the Venezuelan boundary, while now that these relations have become cordial, the same statesman feels emboldened to trample upon his profession, if not to violate his principles.

"An Anglo-American alliance can hardly be a force for the maintenance of justice and the spread of civilization as its advocates contend, if England's foreign policy be marked by respect for justice while the two countries are estranged, and by wanton acts of aggression while their relations are cordial. It is not extravagant or unreasonable to insist that any country seeking alliance—formal or tacit—with the United States must show some semblance of regard for the moral law—at least during the period of courtship.

Would Evoke a Statement.

"If there be other and sounder reasons than those assigned by the press for the attitude of the British Government in South Africa, its position will be strengthened by a disclosure of them. A friendly but unflinching statement of your own views would undoubtedly evoke a full and complete statement of the grounds in which the peace and integrity of the Transvaal are threatened. Such a statement would be a powerful obstacle to hostilities, for it would enable the civilized world to sit in judgment on the merits of the controversy, and in all probability that judgment would favor itself on both disputants. Public opinion is a force which, in these days, no nation can disregard.

"Allow me to add that these suggestions are offered solely from a desire for the welfare of humanity and the true glory of our flag, which, I hope, will remain forever inseparable. Yours very sincerely,

"W. BOURKE COCKRAN."

The President's secretary acknowledged the receipt of the letter in the following language:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 4, 1899.

"My Dear Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th inst., which was promptly brought to the attention of the President by his return to Washington. Very truly yours,

"J. A. PORTER,

"Secretary to the President."

FRANCE RECEIVED VERDICT QUIETLY.

So the Prefects Report to the Premier. Talk of a Royal Boycott for Orleans.

Paris, Sept. 12.—At to-day's Cabinet council the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, informed his colleagues he had received reports from the Prefects of the Departments which showed that the verdict of the Rennes court-martial had been received quietly everywhere.

It was one of the frequent meetings held by the Cabinet, and was not hurriedly called, being announced several days ago. No special importance is attached to it.

Strange Story of an Orleans Boycott.

The Journal says the Duke of Orleans will have cause to regret the part he has taken in the Dreyfus affair, adding that the English royal family, desirous to attend the marriage of the son of the Duke of Chartres, that the King of the Belgians has requested the Duke of Orleans not to stay in Belgium, and that the King of Italy has forbidden the Duke of Aosta (nephew of the King of Italy and husband of Princess Helene of Orleans, eldest of the Duke of Orleans), to receive the Duke of Orleans, if he comes to Italy.

Le Temps Pleads for a Pardon.

Under the head of "Pacification," the Temps this evening, urges the Government to take advantage of the present conditions and pardon Dreyfus, which, it adds, "would put the finishing touch to the Rennes verdict, and would permit France to occupy herself with the affairs of the country and the Exhibition."

MATHIEU DREYFUS VISITS HIS BROTHER.

He Finds Him Busy Reading the Thousands of Sympathetic Letters He Has Received.

Rennes, Sept. 12.—M. Mathieu Dreyfus has returned here and visited his brother this morning in the prison. He found him still bearing up well.

The prisoner has received an enormous number of letters of sympathy since Saturday, and he passes the greater part of the day in reading them.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—A meeting of the Canadian commissioners of the Paris Exposition has been called for to-morrow at Ottawa. It is thought that in consequence of the result of the Dreyfus trial steps may be taken at the meeting to boycott the Exposition, especially by the English speaking people.

The Czar to Meet the Kaiser.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The Lokalanzeiger to-day says that the Czar of Russia and Emperor William will meet in a few days at Berlin.



Maitre Demange, Dreyfus's Counsel.

Homer Davenport, the cartoonist of the Journal, sat behind the eminent lawyer in the court room at Rennes and sketched him in this characteristic attitude.

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Sept. 12.—No orders have been received yet by the commandant of the fortress to prepare for the reception of Dreyfus. The prison is in very bad repair. It was formerly used for the confinement of Arab prisoners of war, and their health or comfort was not to their captors an important consideration.

While it is as steadfast as mediæval workmanship could make it, the castle is, for purposes of human habitation, no better than a ruin. To send a white man, and an invalid, there as a prisoner without first preparing part of it for a dwelling place in accordance with modern sanitary knowledge would be the height of barbarity. Yet the commandant expressed to-day utter ignorance of any such intention on the part of the French Government.

In the town of Corte, with its population of 6,000, the arrival of Dreyfus is looked forward to as the most exciting event that has occurred here for many years. Living in the shadow of the fortress, far from centres of thought and freedom, the inhabitants have a humble reverence for the military power, and are consequently hostile to Dreyfus.

There is much in their environment, nevertheless, to remind them of individual glory and the struggle for liberty. Corte was once a hotbed of patriotism and the revolutionary capital of the island. Here, in the sixteenth century, lived Gaffori, the great Corsican liberator, who revolted against the King of Aragon, and here he established an independent government and a university, which flourished for a long time as a cradle of freedom and enlightenment.

It was in Gaffori's house, the walls of which are all scarred with a tyrant's bullets, that Napoleon Bonaparte's father, Charles Bonaparte, made his home.

It is a picturesque city, at a fine altitude above the sea, which is forty-seven miles away—Aleria being the nearest port. Ajaccio is eighty miles away and Bastia seventy. The old fortress, perched as it is on a steep bluff overlooking the Tavignano River, near its confluence with the Restonica, is the dominating feature of the town. Near it is a garrison of 150 soldiers. The building dates from the sixteenth century.

Corte possesses a civil prison a little removed from the city, but there is no likelihood that a military prisoner would be lodged there. The commandant of the fortress assumes that if he be called upon to guard Dreyfus he will first be instructed to prepare a fit lodging for him.

EXHIBITION BOYCOTT FINDS FAVOR HERE, BUT NONE IN GERMANY.

Washington, Sept. 12.—"Resolved," that we request the Congress of the United States to repeal such laws as it has passed for the participation of this Government in the Exposition to be held at Paris in 1900, and suggest that meetings be held in other cities to join the national capital in that report. Resolved, That we call upon the Chief Magistrate of our country to take such measures in this matter as he and his Cabinet may deem wise and legitimate to apprise the French Government of the views of the American people on this subject."

So opens a set of resolutions passed at a mass meeting in the Masonic Temple here to-night at which 2,000 persons were present. The resolutions go on to express sympathy for Mme. Dreyfus and a conviction of the guilt of the French Government.

Simon Wolf, former United States consul at Cairo, was chosen chairman by acclamation after a short speech by F. H. Mackey, who said: "By calling Mr. Wolf to the chair we want to show the French people what the American people think of and how they treat a Jew."

Dr. W. A. Croft, a noted secretary, presided. He demanded that a committee of three call on Secretary of State Hay with a view of having this Government officially recognize the evidence given by Captain Dreyfus's father, who said that extra punishment was meted out to Dreyfus because it was thought that an American vessel cruising off Devil's Island intended to rescue the prisoner. Mr. Flower, Mr. Mackey and Dr. Croft were appointed on this committee.

The meeting refused to listen to a resolution calling on President Loubet to pardon Dreyfus for the reason that the accused was not guilty.

A message of sympathy was cabled to Dreyfus to-night.

EXPOSITION BOYCOTT FAVORED IN BRITAIN

London, Sept. 12.—The movement to boycott the Paris Exposition continues. Several additional firms announced this afternoon their intention to suspend preparation of their exhibits until "the Dreyfus blot be wiped out."

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The German Commissioner for the Paris Exposition, accompanied by three assistants, has gone to Paris to complete arrangements for the German exhibitors. This is interpreted as indicating that Germany has no intention, as a nation, of refraining from participating therein. Many of the newspapers are pointing out that the exhibition is not connected with politics, and they counsel moderation until the action of other nations is determined. Germany's action, it is said, will be governed largely by that of Great Britain, the United States and Austria.



Bernard Lazare, One of Dreyfus's Friends.

One of those who sat in court throughout the trial, with his friend Jaures, was Bernard Lazare. He is how Homer Davenport, the cartoonist of the Journal, sketched him there.

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PEARY'S STEAMER DIANA RETURNS.

Carries Our Flag Farthest North Since the Polar.

ALL WELL ON BOARD.

Brings Reports and Showing Explorer's Year's Work.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 12.—The Peary Club's steamer Diana arrived here to-day.

Secretary Herbert L. Bridgman Peary Club, in command of the expedition, leaves for New York to-morrow, taking Peary's full report of last year's work and maps of the Arctic.

In his nomenclature, Peary has named of Peary Arctic Club the furthest north land beyond Greenland is named Jesupland, in honor of Morris K. Jesup, of the club. At miles in extent, with a deep opening of the fiord, was named Cannon a mountain 4,700 feet high, near Mount Bridgman, for the treasurer of the club respectively on the east side of the divide of land, are Benedict, Sands and Pailers, Harnsworth Hill and Flag. Mr. Bridgman also brings the expedition scientific records and papers of members of that party, at least left. Reported that the expedition, brought by Lt. Lockwood in 1887 to Fort Conger, recovered by Peary at the latter part of May last. Records of English captain Norman Lockyer and Washington islands are also sent by Peary to the Diana's cruise occupied fifty days and over 5,000 miles sailing, of which twenty-eight days 1,700 miles were north of Cape Y without detention of any kind by ice. carried the Stars and Stripes further north than any American ship since Hall's Polar, in 1871.

She will return immediately to St. John's, N. F., her home port, and go out of commission. The Diana was last seen August 18, ten miles off Etah, fast in the ice and heading north.

NATHORST RETURNS WITH NO NEWS OF ANDREE.

Swedish Explorer Brings Back Valuable Evidence of Extinct Population.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—Professor A. G. Nathorst's expedition, on the steamer Antarctic, which was spoken off the Skaw yesterday on her return from her search along the coast of Greenland for the missing man, Professor Andree, arrived to-day at Malmo, Sweden.

Professor Nathorst reports that he explored Franz Josef Fjord, on the east coast of Greenland, and discovered a series of new inlets. He succeeded in securing a valuable ethnographical collection, including the remains of a prehistoric population, and reached 67 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, where he was stopped by the ice.

As already cabled, no trace of Andree was found.

BRITISH IRON VESSEL WRECKED OFF CAPE.

The Thermopylae Broke in The Waikato Sighted with Shaft Broken.

Cape Town, Sept. 12.—The steamship Thermopylae, Captain from Sydney, N. S. W., via other ports, for London, went ashore entrance to this port, and a few hours later broke in twain. The passengers and a quantity of specie, which she board, were landed with difficulty.

The Thermopylae was 3,711 tons, a steel vessel and was built in 1891 at Aberdeen.

Sept. 12.—The bark Ansborg, Captain Klausen, from Hamburg May 29, which has arrived at port, reports that she spoke the wreck of the steamship Waikato from May 4 for Lyttelton August 2, in 39 south, longitude 39 east, with her bowsprit and a few other parts of the vessel. The letters of the Waikato, transferred to the Ansborg.

CRUSH OF ROYALTIES AT A COPENHAGEN UNVEILING.

King Christian, the Czar and Czar the King of Greece and Princess of Wales Present.

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—A most commemorative the Schleswig unveiling here to-day in the presence King Christian, the Czar, the Czarina, Dowager Empress of Russia, the King of Greece, the Princess of Wales and members of the Danish royal family. Great crowds of people were present, there was much enthusiasm displayed.

THREE ARRESTED FOR GIVING GUERIN FOOD.

They Fight the Police, and One Gentleman Is Kicked Seriously.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Three men who have been engaged in supplying food to A. Guerin, the president of the Anti-Semite League, who, with a number of companions, has been entrenched at the headquarters of the league, in the Rue Chabrol, since August 12, were arrested to-day after a struggle with the police during which one gentleman was badly kicked in the stomach.

The prisoners had secured rooms opposite the house of the Port Chabrol, from which, by night, they passed food to him by means of a rope.

Carlist Plots Discovered in Spain.

Barcelona, Sept. 12.—Discontent over the new taxes continues. Carlist plots have been discovered in the neighboring villages, and the surrounding heights have been invaded by the Civil Guards.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree proclaiming martial law in the Province of Vizcaya.

Gen. Tracy Refutes Dutch Rights.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Benjamin F. Tracy, at to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, devoted himself to a discussion of the Treaty of Munster, alleging that the Dutch rights under that treaty were incorrectly stated by counsel for Great Britain.